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If our friends who lavor us with manuscripts fo must in all asses send stamps for that purpose.

A Price of Victory.

With a number of Republican recalci trants badgering them on one side, and the Democratic party solidly hostile on the other, the Republican party in Congress has a difficult task on hand to bring about the fulfilment of the national obligations to Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico, over which flies the same flag that is to be seen on the Washington Capitol, must be treated like territory belonging to the United States, instead of foreign territory; the Puerto Ricans must be recognized as people who owe allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, instead of being held off like people whose allegiance belongs elsewhere.

After war was declared against Spain, but one possible event, our defeat, could have come to prevent the United States from being burdened with the duties they now bear with respect to Puerto Rico. If we had been beaten, there would have been no Puerto Rican question. Having won, we must abide by the consequences.

Among all the consequences of victory there is not one more imperative in its demands for attention than the Americanism of Puerto Rico. The United States tariff that now stands against her should be abolished.

The Two Masterpieces of Foolish Diplomacy.

We invite the attention of the thoughtful to a marked difference in the manner in which the two most foolish treaties ever negotiated by American Secretaries of State were submitted to the Senate by the two Presidents concerned.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was negotiated during the brief term of ZACHARY being exchanged. Nevertheless, President TAYLOR lived long enough to commit himself distinctly and without qualification to the stupendous blunder into which his Secretary of State had been led.

President TAYLOR sent the Clayton Bulwer Treaty to the Senate on April 22, 1850. His message transmitting the pro posed convention was an eager argument in favor of its ratification. He said among other things in that message:

"Should this treaty be ratified it will secure in future the liberation of all Central America from any hind of foreign aggression."

It has been my object in negotiating this treaty not only to secure the passage across the isthmus to the Government and citizens of the United States by the construction of a great highway dedicated to the use of all nations on equal terms, but to maintain the independence and sovereignty of all the Central American republics. The Senate will judge how far these objects have been effected."

I have good reason to believe that France and Russia stand ready to accede to this treaty, and that no other great maritime nation will refuse its diffuse the blessings of peace, commerce and civilization, and so honorable to all nations which may

Thus accompanied by the President's direct recommendation and with every evidence of his enthusiastic personal approval, there went to the Senate, as an Administration measure in the fullest sense of the term, the wretched diplomatic blunder which aimed the first blow ever struck from Washington at the heart of the Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. CLAYTON was not the wisest, nor yet perhaps the most short-sighted statesman who has held the office of Secretary of State. It must be remembered that he had not the advantage of actual experience of the embarrassments of such partnership with Great Britain as his treaty has inflicted upon his successors. It was his destiny to afford the dangerous precedent and the historical warning, but he was not then in a position to profit by the same. Mr. HAY took up the cards with the full knowledge of the lamentable consequences of the folly of Mr. CLAYTON and President TAYLOR. The lesson was written large across a record of fifty years of shackled diplomacy on our side and violated faith on the other.

But if Mr. HAY has not profited by the half century's lesson, it would seem that Mr. McKinley has. Contrast with President TAYLOR'S message of recommendation argument and enthusiastic prophecy of the blessings to result from the Senate's ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer, Treaty the colorless and cautiously worded not in which President McKINLEY refers the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty to the considera tion of the present Senate:

"TO THE SENATE: I transmit herewith with a view to receive the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification, a convention this day sizned by the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States and at Britain to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the Government WILLIAM MCKINLEY. "EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Peb. 5

The difference is too significant to be overlooked by any Senator. While President TAYLOR committed himself unreservedly to Mr. CLAYTON's proposition. President McKINLEY writes not a single word warranting the assertion that he favors Mr. HAY's project. While President TAYLOR dwelt upon the benefits to result from the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. President Mckinger is absolutely silent. He neither argues nor predicts. He does | 10 not even recommend. While President TAYLOR pleaded with the Senate to ratify the convention which his Secretary of State had negotiated, President McKINLEY merely passes along the treaty negotiated by his Secretary, and turns it over to the Senate for consideration, with a formal message in which there is neither advocacy nor approval. Does this make it seem likely that the present Chief Magistrate of prevent these encroschments. the United States has been inspired to per-

achievement' Mr. McF the keynote is administrative policy. period of the past two eventful years to Crown which no

or genuineness. The President has stood for all that the most progressive American sentiment demands and hopes for, and in history it will be his privilege to figure as the representative of the same national aspirations and the same political forces now arraying themselves resolutely to prevent. if possible, the consummation of a blunder and setback that would be irremediable. How could such an American President argue in favor of such a proposition as now awaits the action of the Senate? The answer is found in his perfunctory mes-

sage of transmittal. He hasn't. Now let us go back to 1850 and review briefly some of the facts which were within Mr. Hay's reach when the Secretary signed the new treaty of revival and surrender, and were perhaps vivid in Mr. McKIN-LEY's memory when he transmitted the new treaty to the Senate without uttering on word of approval or recommendation.

Upon President TAYLOR's urgent appeal to the Senators of 1850 to help to diffuse the blessings of peace, commerce and civiliza tion by admitting England to partnership in the control of an American canal, and a the same time to terminate forever her pretensions to dominion in Central America, the Senate ratified the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. As Gen. Cass, who voted for it, subsequently declared, it was ratifled upon its language, and not upon any private understanding which the negotiators, Sir HENRY L. BULWER and Secretary John M. CLAYTON, may have had about its ultimate interpretation. The treaty ratified by the United States Senate contained a provision pledging both Great Britain and the United States not "to eccupy or fortify or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America." As President TAYLOR had pointed out, the treaty submitted to the Senate was so drawn as to secure "the liberation of all Central America from any kind of foreign aggression.

Immediately after the ratification by the United States Senate, and before the delivery by Great Britain of her ratification, there occurred an astounding incident which at once took the life blood out of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and left it a corpse, or, as Senator Morgan expressed it in one of his speeches in the Senate, "a skeleton in the closet of the United States, merely to alarm the children when they happen thoughtlessly to open the door.'

Sir HENRY L. BULWER filed on June 29, 1850, at the Department of State in Washington a supplementary declaration, reading as follows:

"In proceeding to the exchange of the ratification f the convention signed at Washington on the 19th TAYLOR. He died as the ratifications were day of April, 1850, between Her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, relative to the estal lishment of a communication by ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans:

"The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary, has received Her Majesty's instructions to declare that Her Majesty does not understand the engagements of that convention to apply to Her Majesty's settlement at Honduras, or to its dependencies. Her Majesty's ratification of the said convention is exchanged under the explicit declaration above mentioned.

That is to say, after the United States Senate had ratifled a treaty excluding England from all dominion in Central America, without exception, England explains that she does not understand the agreement to apply to Honduras and other parts of Central America; and Secretary CLAYTON, on his own responsibility and without sending this vital amendment back to the Senate, as it was his duty to do, writes a note to Sir HENRY BULWER say ing that he, too, understands British Honduras was not embraced in the treaty! Thus the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty stands, a contract for certain definite and specified things so far as it is a Constituional treaty ratified by the United States Senate: a contract at once repudiated by Great Britain as to these definite and speeifle provisions; a contract resting not upon its terms, so far as one party is concerned. but upon the construction put upon it by that party, supported by the individual understanding of an American who hap pened to be Secretary of State.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, as interpreted by England, was never ratifled by the United States Senate. England might just as reasonably maintain now that the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty is already binding upon the United States because Mr. HAY has signed it. Or, if it were conceivable that the Senate could ratify the treaty in its present form, England might subsequently add any exception or modification which serves her interests-for example a supplementary stipulation excepting herself in time of war from the obligations of neutrality with regard to the canal-and then maintain, with Mr. Hay's acquiescence, that she was bound only by the understanding with Mr. HAY, the individual, not by the actual terms of the treaty considered and ratifled by the Con-

stitutional treaty-making power.

What has been the actual course of Great Britain on the strength of the construction she thus violently put upon a treaty forbidding her to assume or exercise dominion in any part of Central America? To this day she has continued to extend and assume and exercise dominion in Central America. Her Crown colony of British Honduras was defiantly established in violation of the explicit provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty-we mean the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty which our Senate ratifled. She has fortified where the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty pledged her not to fortify. she has occupied territory where that compact pledged her not to occupy territory, she has colonized where it pledged her not to colonize, she has assumed and exercised dominion where it bound her not to assume or exercise dominion. Her sleazy title to any foothold whatever in Central America s thus described in a British publication,

the "Encyclopædia Britannica: ing to demolish all fortifications which her subjects may have constructed in the Bay of Honduras, and other places in the territory of Spain in that part of the world, England insisted upon the insertion of a clause in the treaty whereby the cutters of logwood sere guaranteed the right to continue unmolested the cutting and shipping of the same, and the erection of the necessary buildings for that purpose, within those districts.

* * Another treaty signed at London July 14, 1788, gave England only the right to cut wood and trade: the lands belonged to the Crown of Spain. In October, 1796, England declared war against Spain. Spain again attempted to expel the men of Belize, but failed. Then eforth the stipulations of treaties were disregarded, and the territory as far south as the Sarstun waz gradually taken possession of and held by right of conquest, the subsequent revolution throughout the colonies rendering the Spaniards powerless to

And in the year 1862, when the attention sonal enthusias: by Mr. Hay's diplomatic and resources of our Government were Haven to encourage this spirit of self regseverely taxed by the emergencies of civil ulation. There have never been any "col-Americanism has been war, our proposed partner in this new lege senates" or "undergraduate councils treaty of Mr. HAY's deliberately chose her at Yale to take care of matters of discipline. It has manifest, itself too frequently and | time to erect on this woodchopper's title a | The undergraduates have often had more too consistently during the epoch-making distinct and fully organized Colony of the i freedom from restraint than if their dis-

leave room for doubt of its thoroughness known British publication, the "Statesman's Year Book " of 1899, as follows: "HONDURAS BRITISH

Governor, Col. David Wilson, C. M. G. \$8,748 esisted by an Executive Council of four official and three unofficial members, and a Legislative Council

"A Crown colony on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan and 460 miles west from Jamaica, noted for its production of mahogany and logwood. Area 7.562 square miles. Population in 1891, 31.471 estimated in 1897 at 34.277 (white, 462; colored. 33.815

"Revenue, 1897, \$314.017, Chtc sources revenue: Customs duties (\$186,618 in 1897), excise licenses, landtax. Ac.: also sale and letting of Crown

Such were the facts which Mr. Hay should have known when he negotiated a new treaty that is even more foolish than CLAYTON'S masterpiece; more foolish because it revives and perpetuates the most offensive features of that obsolete, defunct, and by Great Britain persistently violated compact of half a century ago.

Such were the facts which Mr. McKINLEY apparently had in mind when in sending Mr. HAY's treaty to the Senate for consid eration he scrupulously refrained from adding the faintest expression of approval, or the shortest one-syllable word of recom-

mendation. We are strongly inclined to believe that when Mr. JOHN HAY bent over the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty to sign it, and Lord PAUNCEFOTE stood behind him watching the movements of the American plenipotentiary's pen and observing the proud flush of satisfaction on the American plenipotentiary's face, the internal aspect of his Lordship's able mind must have resembled a Cheshire cat.

The Populist National Committee. The Populist National Committee meets to-day in Lincoln, Nebraska, Col. BRYAN'S capital. Its Bryanization is shown by the

place of meeting. But there may be spirited kicking on the part of the incorrigible and unreclaimed Populists. The party is restless and suspicious in a number of States. Fusion has produced its usual results. The Democrats think that the Populists ask too much. The Populists think that the Democrats give too little. Many of the Southern and Western Populists are expansionists, and are not attracted by the Democratic splutter about imperialism. In Kansas some of the extreme Populists have become Social Democrats. One straight Populist ticket, BARKER and DONNELLY, has long been on exhibition. There may be another if the deal between the Democrats and the Populists does not give satisfactory consideration to the latter.

If the Populists ask for the nomination for Vice-President, are the Democrats in a position to refuse them? Probably the Hon. WILLIAM VINCENT ALLEN will have some oil and honey to offer to the committee today. The Nebraska Populists know that Col. BRYAN is an excellent Populist, but some of those from other States may require soothing.

The more malicious or humorous Populists would like to see the Populist National Convention held first, if it is to nominate BRYAN. Then the Democrats would be put in the position of ratifying a Populist nomination. The Democrats have been free in borrowing Populist principles and they are very glad to get Populist votes. but they are a little reluctant to acknowledge their debts to their benefactors.

The Populists as a class are not inclined to think lightly of their political importance and they are sufficiently independent, not to say eccentric, to make them uneasy allies. Whatever the National Committee does, there will be plenty of Populist brethren to find fault with it. Indeed, even those persons who have regarded the chairman, the Hon. MARION BUTLER of North Carolina, as a bore of large proportions are inclined to think that he is too greatly punished in being at the head of that committee. A hornets' nest in a neighborhood of active boys is dovelike in comparison with the ordinary Populist criticisms of him.

Presumably, however, the terms of the agreement between the Bryanites and the other Populists have been determined. If the settlement is not satisfactory to the party of the second part, there will be terrific war-

What Will Kentucky's Democracy Do? Thanks to the resolution of Governor TAYLOR of Kentucky, the plan contemplated by the late WILLIAM GOEBEL and his followers of robbing the Republicans of the Governorship has not yet been consummated. If it is carried out now it will be bare of pretence of justification because of any arbitrary conduct on the part of TAYLOR, or of emotional worship of Goebel as an assassinated martyr. It can be done now only with the cold and unconcealable purpose of the Goebel law in full view, under which, as the Hon.

BELMONT in the June preceding the election, "the result is not left to chance." The Democratic party of Kentucky therefore still has a chance to show itself better than the Goebel law.

TAYLOR was elected Governor. He is Governor. Whether he remains Governor or not, as justice requires that he should, happens to be determinable by the Democratic party, which happens to control the Legislature and the courts.

Yale's Sophomore Societies.

The action of the Senior Class of Yale College in sending a petition to President HADLEY asking him to abolish certain societies in the Sophomore year of Yale College gives many Yale graduates cause for alarm. The objectionable societies seem to have monopolized almost all the social advantages of Yale early in the college course for the benefit of their members. Unfortunate undergraduates who do not succeed in getting in on the ground floor find it more difficult to break into the social circle at Yale after Sophomore year than they should. Therefore the outsiders clamor for the reform or the abolition of

the Sophomore societies. But what is it that has come over th young men of Yale that they feel it necessary, at the very start of their campaign against the objectionable societies, to run to the faculty for aid? Yale was once a place where the undergraduates settled their differences with flery orations and the unintimidated ballot in college mass meetings and class meetings, and where the interference of the faculty in an undergraduate family matter was deeply resented. It has seemed to be the policy of those who have had college discipline in charge at New The students have been allowed to do as they pleased so long as they did not interfere with the steady working of the curric-

ulum. Such matters in the social organization as this Sophomore society difficulty have been left to the students to adjust for themselves, in the full confidence that the political training gained by the young men in settling just these questions in college was part of the valuable equipment for future citizenship that they got out of

their undergraduate lives. If the undergraduates of Yale are worthy of the freedom that has been given to them and of the traditions of the college through which they are passing, they will withdraw their petition from the hands of the President-who does not enjoy the position forced upon him-and will go at the question in the good old Yale way. They will hold meetings and pass resolutions and confer as committees and as individuals with the societies and will hammer the matter out among them until it takes the shape that is least objectionable to everybody interested.

It is a good thing to see the boasted democracy of Yale assert itself under what it believes to be oppression; but it is a piti able thing to see that assertion take the form of an appeal to the faculty for help.

Dionysius and McGuire.

The Hon. JAMES K. McGuire, Mayor of Syracuse, is known far beyond the limits of the Onondaga Reservation as a Democrat of the forcible and hustling sort. He boomed himself enthusiastically for the Democratic nomination for Governor which was given to the Hon. AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK. He has a boomlet for the nomination for Vice-President now. Young capable, brimful of Bryanism, and totally free from diffidence, he is a much livelier and cleverer Democrat than the matchless leader is in the habit of meeting on his visits to this State.

On account of Mr. McGurre's sway as a boss, the Syracuse Journal compares him to old Dioxysius, the boss of the Sicilian Syracuse. The comparison is ingenious rather than convincing:

"Dioxystus took part at an early age in political dissensions; so did McGuine. "Dioxysius sought to acquire the sole direction o Mairs in his native city; so did McGCIRE.

"DIONYSIUS was surrounded by political ringster o is McGuire. "Dioxysius was a fran of considerable menta activity, but unscrupulous; so is McGUIRE.

"And, finally, the government of Dioxisius was as oppressive in a financial point of view as is that

The Hon. JAMES K. McGuire is of an easy temper, and ordinarily he would not care with what ancient or modern bosses he was compared; but it will stir his spleen to be compared with the gentleman whose name, in a slightly shortened form, is a synonym of failure. He will certainly object to being called Dionysius, or Dennis by innuendo.

The status of coal in time of war is ar interesting problem for international law and is sure to grow in importance. To England if is likely to be a vital matter. It is generally agreed among the nations whose acquiescence constitutes "international law" that coal under certain conditions, is contraband of war. new phase of the problem in England has alarmed the Pall Mall Gazette and led it to suggest an extraordinary measure to the Government. A firm of Cardiff coal shippers has con tracted with foreign agents to send 400,000 tons of coal abroad, probably to Germany, France and Russia. Coal is wanted badly in England now, especially for the transports plying between the mother country and Natal and the Cape of Good Hope. Moreover, it is conceivable that the coal is being bought up by foreign maritime powers from political motives and that in case of a sudden declaration of war England might find her navy crippled. Therefore the Pall Mall Gazette proposes that transactions be forbidden in war time and that the Government should acquire the right to issue "a sort of writ of ne exeat regno

against the coal and the shippers." The proposal marks a strange return to medizval methods of dealing with economic conditions. It emphasizes again the place tha King Coal has taken in modern life. It is not only the guns and the men behind the guns that must be considered, but the boilers and the coal that feeds them. It should make every American proud that whether it be for coal or food, for guns or men, the United States are dependent on themselves alone.

The Washington correspondent of the Raleigh Post has discovered what is Col. BRYAN's chief distinction :

No man in the history of the country ever ad dressed face to face so many people. No man ever shook the hand of so many people. It is entirely safe to say that no man in the history of the world ever spoke to as many people as BRYAN has." Nobody will question the Colonel's frequency

and numerousness.

At last pettigrewing has found admirers and congenial ones. "Certain citizens of Massachusetts, cordially inviting the cooperation of lovers of liberty and their country in other States." have expressed to the Hon. RICHARD FRANKLIN PETTIGREW "their HENRY WATTERSON Wrote to Mr. AUGUST thanks and congratulations" in a pub lie letter. Among the certain citizens are, inevitably, the Hon, GAMALIEL BRAD-FORD. the Hon. CHARLES RUSSELL COD-MAN, the Hon. ERVING WINSLOW, the Hon. MOORFIELD STOREY and the Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. The Mugwumps have had queer cossets in their time, but PETTI-OREW is perhaps the queerest in the flock Bless thee, BOTTOM! bless thee! thou art

> The Anti-Imperialists are going to have meetings in glorification of AGUINALDO on WASHINGTON'S Birthday. The Tagalog WASH-INGTONS and HAMPDENS have been distinguishing themselves in order to win more plaudits from their American friends. By tor turing American soldiers, shooting burning arrows into their villages and similar little eccentricities, they demonstrate anew their capacity for seif-government.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice a com munication from a correspondent in Fort Plain, pub lished in the morning edition of Peb. 3, to the ef fect that Ai Fox is the full name of St. Johnsville's Village Clerk. I would state that the name Ai is no an unusual one in the South. I had for one summer a clerk in my employ by the name of Ai Chivers. This boy was born in Georgia.

New York, Feb. 17.

Moody's Method With Bores.

From the Christian Intelligencer. Some of his meetings were "open" in the sense that any one so disposed was at liberty to speak of pray. But on important occasions he knew very well beforehand who were likely to take part in the eeting, and some of the most delightful surprises were what Artemus Ward would have called "pr pared impromptus." Of course, he was beset by ranks," but he faced them with great courage. When a speaker was taking breath, he would give out the next hymn as naturally as if the man had finished. I have heard him say to a speaker who had arrely commenced what he had intended to say Now, sir, that is perfect; if you add a single word on will spell it. Let us sing No. 123." When pro voked beyond measure, he could be very severe. An Australian evangelist had told a long story of his own glorious doings and of the opposition he had verywhere encountered. As he sat down Mr. Moody remarked: "I can tell you why they op-posed you." "Why?" "Because you spoke too much eres in another well- cipline had been turned over to such bodies. about yourself. This was said in a crowded meeting

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A special despatch to THE SUN from Gen Buller's headquarters in Natal confirms the message from Pretoria published yesterday. stating that the attempt to relieve Ladysmith was being renewed. According to THE SUN special, fighting has been going on among the hills to the northeast of Chieveley and in the valley of the Blaauw krantz sines last Wednesday and along the Weenen road. The resistance appears to have been stiff, and the object for which the British were contending seems only to have been in their grasp on Saturday. This appears to be a hill in the angle of the Tugela River, east of Colengo, which Gen. Buller apparently regards as the key to the Boer positions. The aim on this occasion would seem to be to capture the Inhlawe Mountain and secure the crossing of the Tugela below Pieters Station on the railroad between Colenso and Ladysmith. Should this be achieved, the Boer left on the Tugela west of Colenso would be turned and some of their positions taken in reverse. Further details and the result will be awaited with the greater interest because of the success at Kimberley.

What the military situation in the region of the Modder River is at the moment is not very clear. The official statement is very moderate in terms, while most of the correspondents despatches, some undated, are but amplifications with the addition of minor details. One message from Pretoria speaks of a British column 2.000 strong, going through the Federal position at the Modder River to Kimberley. but says nothing of subsequent events. A despatch from Jacobsdal dated vesterday gives a concise description of the movements connected with the advance of Gen. French to Kimberley Now that the first flush of the excitement

over Gen. French's successful march to Kimberley has somewhat subsided, it seems worth noting with what very moderate enthusiasm the news was received by the British public in general. The reason is not far to seek. The relief of Kimberley was imposed on the British Government by the political exigencies of the moment, and by the necessity of having something to offset the inevitable increase of taxation which the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to ask Parliament to sanction before long. Another reason is that the British public have only begun to find out, and that by a rather roundabout way, that it is not the executive department of the army, known in England as the Horse Guards, that is responsible for the blunders and misconduct of the war, but an Autic Council generally described as the Committee of National Defence, presided over by the Duke of Devonshire, a man of sluggish temperament and without the faintest suspicion of military experience. The rest of the council is composed of Lord Salisbury, the Foreign Minister Mr. A. J. Balfour, the leader of the Government party in the House of Commons; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Minister for War; Mr. Goschen, the First Lord of the Admiralty; and to them was recently added the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. It is upon this council that all the responsibility rests. The Commander-in-Chief. Lord Wolseley is not even a member of the Aulie Council which is a committee of the Cabinet. They can, if they please, ask him for his advice, but they just as often do not observe this formality, and even when they ask his opinion they as often as not ignore it. As a clamor was being raised by the influences chiefly responsible for the outbreak of the war for a victim or victims, and the circumstances did not permit making either Lord Lansdowne or Lord Wolseley, separately or jointly, the scapegoa's for the Council which is an innovation in .itish politics, an "imperium in imperio," something had to be done to save the situation. Political considerations being dominant in every phase of the war in South Africa, and the military only secondary, the decision that Kimberley must be relieved i everything else had to wait, was the natural one to arrive at. Unless therefore what has taken place during the past week produces some very striking and decisive results, the enthusiasm over the relief of Kimberiev will soon give way to other feelings.

Physical Test for Railway Employees.

From the Chicago Record. OMAHA, Feb. 13.-Physical examinations for employees at Union Pacific headquarters will soon be ordered. The system as proposed is that each employee, present or prospective shall be examined by the chief surgeon as to his or her condition of health, of which a record his or her condition of neatth, of which a record will be preserved for use to determine the em-ployee's physical condition for retention is service, or for promotion. The examination and registration fee for the health certificate is to be fixed at \$1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: In view of the imminent scarcity of sailors to man our battleships, as recounted in THE SUN this morning. I would suggest that the proper authorities consider the enlistment of natives from our colonial possessions. It seems to me that a beyof carefully selected Philippine pirates could be easily developed into a crew of first-class fighting men, an honor to the flag and a terror to its TABER SKARS. NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

Felu's Talented Feet.

From the London I ally Chronicle. The career of Charles François Felu, the armless Belgian artist, who died recently, in his seventieth year, is one of the most striking instances on record of success in overcoming the deficiencies of nature. Born June 24, 1830, at Waermaede, near Courtrai. North Flanders, entirely without arms, he, nevertheless, achieved considerable success as a painter. Beginning the study at Antwerp, when already 25 years old, by means of his feet he copied some hundreds of the best masterpieces to be found all over the world, especially in America. One of his earliest recollections was of sitting in the garden while his mother taught him to grasp with his baby toes the bright flowers for which he cried. Very soon he learned to gather them for himself, and, steadily pursuing this form of instruction, his feet soon be-

ame flexible and useful. When painting, M. Felu leaned slightly backward o enable him to raise his foot to the level of the canvas. He opened the paint box and mixed his olors without difficulty and worked quite easily. Holding the palette by the left great too, passed through the orifice like a thumb, with the other foot he manipulated the brush with astonishing skill and confidence. At meals he used a knife and fork and managed his own drinking glass. Until the last few years he always shaved himself and never had an accident. His one grievance was that he could not gain mastery over a buttonhole.

No Mugueump Canal! We've got past the point of money. There's plenty of that and to spare, But greater than that Is: Where are we at

In the matter of owning our share We're to put up the money and labor And also secure right of way. But when it is done. We can't be the one To have the use mited swa

Who want to divide up our stuff,

That is to say there are others

And give us a pinch When we've got the whole cinch, And tell us that that is enough. Right here's where we ought to get husky; By thunder! are we to submit To any effete

Who thinks that we think he is IT? Not hardly is this Yankee Doodle That kind of a Doodle, you bet; And when that canal Is finished we stall Control it, and don't you forget. We'll run up the Star Spangled Banner

Old things that we meet,

At both ends, and have Uncle Sam Aprounce to the world That his Flag is unfurled And he furthermore don't give a dami If other folks doubt our position,

And think they have rights in that ditch. Perhaps they might try A very small sh At determining which one is which WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

THE HUDSON TRI-CENTENNIAL.

World's Fair Proposed for New York in

1909 - Chicago's Mistakes. THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sur Nine years hence, in 1909, will occur the three hundredth anniversary of the first visit to this locality of Hendrick Hudson. Why should not so interesting an occasion be honored in some

dequate and appropriate manner? If this idea were favored there would be abundant time to prepare for an international exposition, upon a scale commensurate with he dignity of the occasion. Paris has reaped golden harvests from similar enterprises and brought to her gates the tribute of the nations. Why should not New York profit in like manner?

These great expositions stimulate heroic endeavor in every line of business and municipal activity; they build the fires which generate the steam for the epoch-making efforts of a city and century; they reveal the almost unsuspected capacity to do more than petty routine things, and they not only add a new ring to the growth of the tree, but test and strengthen every fibre.

What Paris has done New York should surpass. The owner of the Shamrock and his English friends learned a lesson of American resources in New York harbor. So did Spainin another.

Such an exposition should add a noticeable percentage of increase to the population and property valuations of this city and to the ncome of a vast number of our citizens. It may not be the highest motive to appeal to. but-it "pays to advertise." for a city as well as a business firm.

The World's Fair at Chicago, in 1893, was a wonderful success, notwithstanding the financial panie of that year and at least five serious and far-reaching mistakes which were made These mistakes should be, and could be, all avoided. They resulted from not realizing the controlling importance of certain things until it was too late. Pardon me if I briefly refer to them

1. Unfinished until half over. It was several weeks after the opening before the exposition was fully ready, and the knowledge of this incompleteness lead the majority of

exposition was fully ready, and the knowledge of this incompleteness lead the majority of people to postpone their visit until the last two months. This dilatoriness was almost suicidal. Every exhibit and feature should have been in perfect order at the hour of opening on the first day.

2. High transportation rates. The making of rates to and from Chicago was left to a committee of railway officials, who decided to domothing. The people, however, expected and waited for the usual concession of excursion rates, which was not granted until the concluding weeks of the exposition.

3. Extortionate charges. An incalculable damage was inflicted upon the exposition, during the opening months, by the widespread belief-founded partly on fact—that visitors of moderate means would be at the mercy of a boarding house combination. It was not until scores of these places had failed from lack of patronage and passed into the hands of those who substituted reasonable prices that people began to go to Chicago in large numbers. Had the management, which was spending millions, more quickly appreciated the serious nature of this matter, and by threat of competition compelled a reasonable rate to be established from the outset, much of this difficulty might have been avoided.

4. A costly monopoly. The exclusive photographing privilege was given to one firm, thus putting a multitude of newspaper, magazine

4. A costly monopoly. The exclusive photographing privilege was given to one firm, thus putting a multitude of newspaper, magazine and amateur photographers under such vexaticus restrictions as to reduce their muchneeded cooperation to the minimum. It was a costly monopoly—for the exposition. The World's Fair was profusely illustrated after it was nearly over, but not at the outset, when such pictures widely disseminated would have done it a world of good.

Advertising. Had the money which was expended in unsuccessful features, such as the Music Hall, been devoted to liberal advertising in the press of the country, the exposition would have secured a much larger and earlier patronace. It was believed by the management that newspapers would be compelled by reason of the exposition's commanding importance to publish as news all that would be ment that newspapers would be compelled by reason of the exposition's commanding importance to publish, as news, all that would be needed, without other recognition of the press than a pass for admission. This expectation was only realized in part.

If, therefore, the World's Fair was a magnificent success, which it was, in spite of the panic and in spite of the mistakes, what may not be the rossibilities of "1909" at New York? New York, Feb. 17.

W. H. B.

THE COMMISSION AND THE LEAGUE. Statement of the Chief Fish and Game Pro-

tector as to Certain Recent Charges. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue of Feb. 15 you give a report of the second annual meeting of the League of American Sportsmen, which was held in New York city. Feb. 14. If the report of the proceedings, as published by you, was a fair one, Mr. A. E. Pond, the league's chief warden in this State is either densely ignorant of the matters he

speaks of or else willing to misrepresent. In his statement he says that the game wardens of the State receive \$1,200 per year and mileage. There is no such office in this State as game warden. We have a number of Fire Wardens in the Adirondack districts, but instead of their being paid \$1,200 per year. they are paid \$2.50 per day while actually on duty at a forest fire or in connection with the prevention of fires, and their bills are audited and paid by the town where they reside, and a rebate of one-half of such bills is afterward

refunded to the town by the State. The Fish and Game Protectors and Foresters of this State are paid \$500 per year, and ors of this state are paid \$500 per year, and they are allowed travelling expenses not to exceed \$450 per year.

The assertion of the league's warden that one member of the Forest Commission is a lumber dealer, who cuts 600,000 feet of spruce annually, is simply untrue.

His assertion that any member of the commission has a brother in the Legislature is also unfounded.

mission has a broken infounded.

His statement that he knows of a game warden who is drawing his \$1.200 a year and mileage who deliberately get out of the way that a friend of his might hunt with dogs is also false. There was one of the Protectors in Hamilton county who had been receiving a Hamilton county who had been receiving a

also false. There was one of the Protectors in Hamilton county who had been receiving a salary of \$500 per year who was charged with this offence, and as soon as the charges were filed on Oct. 20 the Protector was suspended and on proof of the charges being produced the Protector was dismissed from the force. His dismissal took effect on Nov. 15.

In regard to the statement that the Protectors and Foresters failed to perform their duties, I can only refer to the report of this department for the last fiscal year. This report shows, according to the sworn statement of the Protectors, that 1.708 nets and filegal devices, valued at \$17.168, were selze i and destroyed by them; that 328 persons were prosecuted for violations of the law during the year, resulting in the conviction of 305 persons and the impositions of fines and costs to the amount of \$9.553 28 of which \$8.148.47 was collected and has been turned into the State treasury. The balance, \$1.390.71, was disbursed to attorneys, Justices, constables in cases where recovery was had and fees deducted before remitting to the department. These figures speak for themselves.

As to the efficiency of Fish and Game Pro-

was not and development. These figures speak for the department. These figures speak for themselves.

As to the efficiency of Fish and Game Protectors, the statement of Mr. Pond that the league warden in Essex county had arrested nine men for killing game out of season, who were convicted and fined \$545, is, I believe, absolutely unfounded, as all Justices are bound by law to report such cases and turn over moneys so collected to this department. But no money has been received and no information whatever has been given to this department of any such cases. The State Protector in Essex county, however, F. S. Beete, has prosecuted several cases since Nov. 1, and has secured judgment amounting to \$655, of has secure i judgment amounting to \$655, o which \$543.10 has been turned into the Stat-Tressury, and \$111.90 is in a judgment pend-ing an appeal Treasury, and Silling in an appeal.

I cannot believe that the gentlemen who are members of the League of American Sportsmen would intentionally say or publish anything that would be unjust or unfair to this department or to any of its employees, but it is evident to me that the league has been imposed upon.

J. Warnen Pond, nosed upon.

posed upon. Chief Fish and Game Protector,

A Tribute to "Responsibility." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEN-Sir. As one of th

unsuccessful competitors in the recent "Man With out the Hoe" prize competition, I desire to return thanks for the very handsome manner in which I have been treated. Not only were my verses re turned but with them came a notification from Messrs, E. C. Stedman and T. B. Aldrich containing the winning poems, &c. Not having enclosed postage for the return of my verses. I was not entitled to get them back at the expense either of "Responsibility" or of Messre. Stedman and Aldrich.

In no previous literary prize competition where I have been a competitor have I been treated with so much courteous consideration. Indeed, in no such ompetition have I been treated with any consideration at all, unless I was a winner, which has hap-pened once or twice, and each time. I may be permitted to say, to my own unmitigated surprise For my own part, I may further be permitted to say, I consider the awards made by Messrs. Sted-

man and Aldrich to have been most fair and just. BROOKLYN, Feb. 17.

HAT'S OR PAUNCEFORE'S.

Which Side Did the Suggestion of Absolute Neutrality Come From?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We are told by some of the advocates of the Hay-Pauncefote N caragua Canal convention that that portion of the treaty which refers to European guarantee of neutrality is really to the advantage of the United States. Our astute Secretary evidently perceived this advantage. and that portion of the treaty was drawn up at

his suggestion. Does any one honestly believe that? I think f these advocates of the treaty will be frank, they will admit that without doubt this neutrality guarantee was Lord Pauncefote's suggestion. We assume that when this suagestion was made to Mr. Hay be communicated the same to the President, who gave his assent to the continuation of negotiations on that line without giving the subject the deliberate and careful consideration to which it is entitled. I am unable to account for his alleged approval in any other way, especially in view of the fact that it was the suggestion of the other party to the agreement, or did he think as the Anglomaniaes, who urge the ratification of the convention, would have us believe, that it was the deep-seated devotion that England has for the United States that suggested to her the matter of guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal at all times for our benefit?

The trouble with these same Anglomaniacs is that they persist in the belief that nations are in all respects like individuals. Who ever heard of a country, of its own volition, making a self-sacrifice for the benefit of another country. England certainly isn't noted for her generosity in this respect.

Perhaps we cannot legitimately find fauls with England in regard to her actions in fortifying the Canadian border on our north or attempting to trick us into an agreement to weaken or retrain from strengthening our defences on our south. But it seems to me that the proverb, "It' a poor rule that wont work both ways," applies here.

I sincerely trust the Administration will see its error and make an effort to undo as far as possible the harm done. MONROB. NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

One Shipload of Uitlander Refugees. From the London Daily Mail.

There landed ye-terday at Southampton from the transport Cheshire over 600 so-called refugees, their passages having been paid out of the Lord Mayor's Fund. Upon the unanimous testimony of the ship's officers, there were scarcely a hundred of them that deserved such help, and these were the Englishmen of the party. The rest were Jews. The ship seemed alive with them.

There were Russian Jews, Polish Jews, German Jews, Peruvian Jews; all kinds of Jews. all manner of Jews. They fought and jostled for the foremost places at the gangways; they rushed and pushed and struggled into the troopshed, where the Mayor of Southampton, at the request of the Lord Mayor of London and aided by a deputation from the London Jewish Board of Guardians, had provided free refreshments. They had breakfasted well on board, but they rushed as though starved at the food. They brushed the attendant on one side, they carsed if they were not served on one side, they cursed if they were not served quickly, they helped themselves at will, they thrust the children to the background, they pushed the women on one side, they jostled and upset the weak, they spilled the coffee on the ground in wanton waste, and crammed the food into their mouths with both hands at once. They fought for places in the train. The carriages were filled with cursing and swearing men; the women and the children were left to take their chance unaided. Many were left behind. behind. Then, incredible as it may seem, the moment

they were in the carriages they began to gamble. They played all manner of games at gamble. They played all manner of games at cars, staking sovereigns on a single cart. These were the penniless refugees, and when the Relief Committee passed by they hid their gold and fawned and whined and in broken English asked for money for their train fare. When the train had gone and the ship's officers had time to speak, they told a remarkable tale to the representative of the Daily Mail, which sounded like a story from the pages of romance.

which sounded like a story from the pages of romance.

"When we left Cape Town," said one, "there were hundreds of English people utterly destitute and all but starving, who went to the offices of the Lord Mayor's Fund and begged and implored to be allowed to sail. But nobody would listen to them. The only reason that we can think of is that the people at Cape Town were anxious to get rid of those we brought. All that the refugees were required to do, as they were taken iree of charge, was to keen the they were taken free of charge, was to keep the troop decks and the mess utensils clean. This they flatly refused to do. Things became so threatening we had to arm. We had nothing on board but a few revolvers belonging to the ers belonging to the captain, but these were useless, as we had not a cartridge between us, so we manufactured life preservers. were useless, as we had not a cartridge between us, so we manufactured life preservers. We had to insist on discipline and could only reduce the Jews to order by putting the worse into irons and making it clearly understood that if any attack was made on us the aggressor would be hanged immediately at the yard-arm. All the way home they fought and wrangled among themselves. They gambied incessantly and hundreds of pounds were loss and won and yet these people were supposed to be penniless. Why, we know for a fact that thousands of pounds were deposited with the captain for safety.

From the Chicago Tribune. "I am a great admirer of Ben Jonson," remarked the doctor. "Everything he tried to do was well "And yet," said the professor, "I have always

reard him spoken of as rare Ben Jonson Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Carl Reinecke, who is now 76 years of age, ap seared for the last time in public at a recent Mozart concert in Dresden. Vittorio Bersezio, the Italian dramatist and novel-

history of the reign of Victor Emmanuel II. in five volumes. A new Johann Strauss is in the field. He is a son f Eduard Strauss and a nephew of Johann II, and has already composed an operetta. He is going to start this year on a trip around the world with

ist, is dead at the age of 60 years. He has written a

"Johann Strauss Vienna Orchestra." In Russia women are employed as apothecaries. In the State and municipal dispensaries women prescription clerks stant on the same footing as men, while in the large cities like St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kiew there are pharmacies in which the business is conducted entirely by women.

Sir Reginald Palgrave, Clerk of the House of Comnons, has resigned. He is a brother of the late Sir Francis Turner Palgrave, who compiled the "Golden Treasury of English Lyrics," and of the late William Gifford Palgrave, the Orientral traveller and diplomat. Their grandfather was a Jewish stockbroker named Cohen, who changed his name to Palgrave n becoming a Christian.

Prof. Dewar and other scientific men have been esting the power of extreme cold on the microbes of typhoid fever, diphtheria, cholera and other disases. The temperature of liquid air-190 degrees centigrade, had no effect on bacteria subjected to it r twenty hours. The light-giving bacteria lost their luminosity in the cold but recovered it on beng thawed out. The experiments will be continued with liquid hydrogen.

Signor Guiseppe Tagliafico, who had belonged to the Royal Italan Opera Company at Covent Gar-den since 1847 when the theatre was first used as an opera house, has just died at Nice, aged 72 years. He was a baritone and took secondary parts, like Massite in "Don Giovanni" and st. Bris in "Les Huguenots," singing in almost every opera that was brought out in forty years. He was stage manager or a long time and was the London correspondent

Some extraordinary shooting by the British gam ers is recorded in the Engineer. The conditions of firing were that each gun's crew should score what it could in three minutes, beginning at 2,200 yards, diminishing to 1,600 yards and then increasing to 200 yards again. It is asserted that the Blake fired 148 shots from p guns, hitting the target 110 times. The best crew fired 18 shots and made 15 hits. The The Royal Arthur's best gun crew hit the target 16

times out of 18 shots. Pope Leo's year of jubilee has begun badly. Rome inted on the arrival of at least 300,000 pilgrims, but unless there is a change soon, the number, judging from the first month of the year, will hardly exceed 30,000. The first great pilgrimage, that from the province of Laguria headed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Genoa, consisted of only 1,200 persons, chiefly priests. The year will be marked by the canonization of a number of new saints, eleven names being now under consideration in the Congregation of Rites. The miracles of Blessed Johanna Lestounac, founder of the order of the Daughterset Mary, have already been approved as authentic.